IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Kindly replace Paragraph [0029] with the following amended paragraph:

[0029] The present invention relates above all to the design of the radial cutting edges 4 or to the cutting faces located at the cutting edges 4. This pattern is shown more precisely in FIGS. 3a-3c. FIG. 3a shows the lower section of the milling cutter represented in FIG. 1, wherein a chamfering 6 of the outer corner transitions between the end face and the peripheral surface of the milling cutter. The chamfer 6 may have an axial extension $\underline{d_c}$ shorter than an axial extension $\underline{d_t}$ of a transition from the cutting-face angle to the helix angle. In FIGS. 3b and 3c, the lower end section of the main cutting edges 5, 5A is represented for two different embodiments respectively, in a view corresponding to the encircled area of FIG. 3a. As can be seen, the main cutting edge 5, 5A runs inclined to the axis 7 of the milling cutter at an angle δ_{p2} $\underline{\gamma_{p2}}$ which, as already mentioned, is designated the helix angle. If the main cutting edge 5, 5A ran in a continuous, unchanged pattern to the end face of the drill, this helix angle γ_{p2} would simultaneously also correspond to the cutting angle of the secondary cutting edge 4. However, as can be seen however in FIGS. 3b and 3c, the main cutting edge 5, 5A runs increasingly more steeply towards the end face of the milling cutter on a curved bend and in FIG. 3c the main cutting edge 5A actually attains a minimum (positive) value γ_{p0}. In the case of FIG. 3b, the main cutting edge 5 attains a minimum (negative) value γ_{p0}. In FIG. 3c, the transition from the helix angle γ_{p2} to the cutting angle γ_{p0} of the main cutting edge 5A runs along a constant radius R1. In the case of FIG. 3b, two transition radii R2 and R1 are provided, radius R1 at the lowest end of the main cutting edge 5 being smaller than radius R2.